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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,736	06/28/2001	Steven G. Smith	20009.0060US01(00106)	3586

45695 7590 11/09/2007

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EXAMINER	
CHANKONG, DOHM	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2152	
MAIL DATE	**DELIVERY MODE**
11/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/892,736	SMITH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dohm Chankong	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 September 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-23,26-28,32 and 33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *26-28, 32, and 33* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3 and 5-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicant's amendment, filed 9.5.2007. Claims 1, 11, and 15 are amended. Claims 32 and 33 are new. Claims 1-3, 5-23, 26-28, 32, and 33 are presented for further examination.

2> This is a final rejection.

Response to Arguments

3> Applicant has amended claims 1, 11, and 15. However, these amendments do not overcome the prior art references. Claims 23 and 28 remain allowed because they recite additional features not taught in the cited references including transmission of a GUI to the computer, the GUI enabling an option to request access to an intranet and sending a message to the computer that causes the computer to launch an application that seeks out the intranet. Some of these differences were described in the previous Office action, filed 6.5.2007.

4> Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground of rejection necessitated by Applicant's amendment.

Terminal Disclaimer

5> The terminal disclaimer filed on September 5, 2007 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of

U.S Patent No. 7.219.137 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Allowable Subject Matter

6> Based on Applicant's filing of the terminal disclaimer, claims 23, 26-28, 31, and 32 are now allowed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7> Claims 1, 6, 10, 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis, Jr. et al, U.S Patent No. 6.738.815 ["Willis"], in view of Zhang et al, U.S Patent No. 6.396.833 ["Zhang"], in further view of Fortier, JR. et al, U.S Patent Publication No. 2003|0023601 ["Fortier"].

8> As to claim 1, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy system and an intranet [abstract], comprising:

a systems interface coupled to the legacy system, the systems interface comprising at least one network address that can be accessed by a computer over a communication network, and further comprising:

a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy system [Figure 3 «items 5 and 20»]; and

a protocol server for managing protocol regarding the computer access to the transaction server [Figure 3 «items 24, 26, 28, 30» | column 3 ‹lines 25-33› | column 5 ‹lines 30-36› where : Willis' TechNet server is analogous to a transaction server],

Willis does disclose systems interface that is connected to both a legacy system and an intranet (non-legacy system) [column 6 «lines 1-5» | column 14 «lines 5-19» | claim 7]. Willis however but does not expressly disclose that the systems interface is adapted to direct communications from the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address corresponding to the intranet that is distinct from the legacy system.

As to this feature, Zhang discloses a systems interface that provides concurrent connections to two different networks [Figure 2 «items 82, 92, 94, 96» | column 1 «lines 47-64» : Zhang's gateway providing concurrent access to both a corporate intranet and the internet or another intranet]. Zhang specifically discloses that the protocol server (Zhang's gateway) directs communications from the computer from a first network address to a separate network address corresponding to an intranet that is distinct form the first network [column 2 «line 57» to column 3 «line 9» where : Zhang discloses directing communications to one intranet that is distinct from the other networks based on its separate network

address]. Thus, communications are directed from the protocol server to a separate address (the corporate intranet).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Zhang's concurrent connection functionality into Willis. Willis would be improved by being able to maintain concurrent connections to different networks [see Zhang, column 2 «line 66» to column 3 «line 1»].

Additionally, Willis does not expressly disclose that the protocol server bypasses the transaction server by directing communications from the computer directly to the intranet. However, Willis discloses that requests to the intranet are received at a transaction request broker bypassing the transaction server [claim 7]. Similarly, Fortier is directed towards a system providing communications among disparate communication networks including a legacy system and a corporate intranet [Figure 1]. The workstation is connected to both the legacy system, through a first server (the M&C server - Fortier classifies the legacy system as part of the measurement & control system) and the corporate intranet through a TP server (TP server provides access to the TCP/IP network) [0015, 0036].

This functionality is achieved primarily through the user of a system interface, or what Fortier refers to as a Scanning and Control software module [0050]. This module acts as a conduit to the intranet and the legacy system [0051 : the module presents a "single concurrent server" to the world while providing access to databases, remote TCP/IP clients, HTTP servers and M&C network devices].

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Fortier and Willis to provide a systems interface to access both an intranet and legacy system.

Fortier supplements Willis's system interface by providing functionality to bypass the transaction server (Fortier's M&C server) to directly connect to the intranet (through Fortier's TP server). Fortier improves upon Willis by providing a single computer to access multiple computing devices with different networking protocols [Fortier, 0007].

9> As to claim 6, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 1, the transaction server sends a command to the protocol server to direct the computer to the separate network address in order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [see Willis, Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the first server].

10> As to claim 10, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the computer running application specific client software to access the data from the legacy system, wherein the application specific client software is presenting a GUI page to the user, and wherein the GUI page includes an icon or software button that can be selected or engaged by the user to initiate the directing [column 6 «lines 51-57» | column 14 «lines 5-19»].

11> As to claim 11, as it does not teach or further define over the limitations of previous claims 1 and 6, it is similarly rejected for the reasons set forth above.

12> As to claim 13, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 11, wherein the at least one transaction server receives requests and generates legacy system transactions [column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 5 <lines 30-36>].

13> Claims 2, 3, 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis , Fortier and Zhang, in view of Stone et al, U.S Patent No. 6.101.510 ["Stone"].

14> As to claim 2, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the systems interface sends a command for the computer in order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does not explicitly disclose that the command launches a browser.

Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to direct communications from the computer to an intranet [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9> | column 12 <lines 60-65> where: the server applications is comparable to a systems interface, and sends a command to the user computer to launch a browser] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

15> As to claim 3, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 2, wherein commands comprise an application program interface command [column 6 <line 67> to column 7 <line 6>] but does not explicitly disclose that the command is for launching a browser. Stone discloses an application program interface command for launching a browser [column 3 <lines 1-12>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement one of Willis' application program interfaces as Stone's browser launching API command to automatically open and direct the browser to the appropriate intranet site.

16> As to claim 7, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the systems interface sends at least one command for the protocol server to direct the computer to the separate network address in order to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the first server], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer to launch a browser.

Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser to direct communications from the computer to an a separate network address [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to

automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

17> As to claim 14, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 13, wherein the means for providing an interface issues at least one command that causes the computer to launch a browser and that causes the at least one protocol server to direct the computer from the first network address to the second network address [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4>], but does not specifically disclose a command for the computer to launch a browser.

Stone discloses a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser that causes a server to direct a computer [column 1 <lines 8-11> | column 2 <lines 35-39> | column 3 <lines 1-9 and lines 34-37>] to allow applications to automatically direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Stone's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

18> Claims 15-17 and 19 are rejected under Willis, Fortier and Zhang, in further view of Kelley, U.S Patent No. 6.724.406.

19> As to claim 15, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses a method for accessing data, comprising:

logging a computer onto a systems interface that permits remote access to a legacy system, the interface comprising a protocol server for managing protocol with the computer and a transaction server in direct communication with the legacy system and the protocol server [Figure 3 «items 24, 26, 28, 30» | column 3 ‹lines 25-33› | column 5 ‹lines 30-36› where : Willis' TechNet server is analogous to a transaction server];

accessing the systems interface at a first network address initially and persistently [column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 9 ‹lines 46-55› where : Willis discloses a technician is logged on for a session];

providing a user input at the computer for accessing an intranet that is distinct from the legacy systems [column 5 ‹lines 64-67› | column 6 ‹lines 51-63›];

accessing an intranet separately from the legacy systems at a separate network address [See Willis, column 6 «lines 1-5» | column 8 «lines 51-67» | column 11 ‹line 60› to column 12 ‹line 4› | column 14 ‹line 19 where: accessing both legacy and non-legacy systems, including an intranet – also see Zhang, column 1 «lines 47-64»].

Willis discloses that requests to the intranet are received at a transaction request broker bypassing the transaction server [claim 7]. See also the rejection of claim 1.

Willis does not explicitly disclose launching a browser in response to a command from the systems interface or that the bypassing occurs upon detecting the launch of the browser at the computer.

Kelley teaches a systems interface sending a command to launch a browser where the command is received over a network [column 6 «lines 1-14» where : the website launches a separate browsing session on the client computer] to allow applications to automatically

direct the browser to an internet or intranet site without any interaction from the user [column 6 «lines 50-60»].

The combination of Willis, Fortier, and Zhang would provide communications to the intranet bypassing the transaction server upon detecting the launch of the browser at the computer [see rejection of claim 1]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Kelley's web browser control functionality into Willis' systems interface to automatically direct client computers to the proper internet or intranet site without any user interaction.

Willis also does not explicitly disclose communicating with both the first network address and the separate network address such that the communication with the legacy system and the intranet is maintained concurrently. Zhang teaches these features [column 1 «lines 47-64» | column 2 «line 57» to column 3 «line 9» where : the gateway allows concurrent access to different networks, each network having separate network addresses].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Zhang's concurrent connection functionality into Willis. Willis would be improved by being able to maintain concurrent connections to different networks [see Zhang, column 2 «line 66» to column 3 «line 1»].

20› As to claim 16, Willis as modified by Zhang, Fortier and Kelley discloses the method of claim 15, wherein the transaction server is adapted to receive requests and generate legacy transactions, and wherein the transaction server has a second network address [Figures ‹3,5,6› | column 3 ‹lines 25-33› | column 9 ‹lines 46-65› | column 11 ‹lines 60-67].

21> As to claim 17, Willis as modified by Zhang, Fortier and Kelley discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the computer is logged onto the protocol server [Figure 6 | column 8 <lines 64-66>].

22> As to claim 19, Willis as modified by Zhang, Fortier and Kelley discloses the method of claim 16, wherein the command comprises an application program interface command issued by the protocol server or the transaction server [column 6 <line 64> to column 7 <line 14> | column 7 <lines 53-64>].

23> Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Willis, Fortier and Zhang, in view of Butts et al, U.S Patent No. 6.233.541 ["Butts"].

24> As to claim 5, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 4, wherein the at least one network address comprises a first IP address corresponding to the protocol server and a second IP address corresponding to the transaction server [Figure 20 | column 9 <lines 51-53> | column 10 <lines 5-7> | column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 10> | column 12 <lines 46-67> where: although, Willis does not specifically state that the second server has an IP address, a server having an IP address is well known in the art, and he does state that the second server has a separate address from the first server].

Willis discloses a legacy system and intranet with a separate address but does

not explicitly disclose that separate network address comprises a third IP address. Butts teaches that a legacy system with an IP address [abstract | Figure 1 where: the legacy system is accessed using TCP/IP communications]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented Willis' separate address as an IP address to allow Willis' clients access to the legacy system and intranet across a persistent TCP/IP connection, thereby permitting real-time bi-directional communication with the system.

25> Claims 8, 9 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis, Fortier and Zhang, in view of Devine et al, U.S Patent No. 6.598.167 ["Devine"].

26> As to claim 8, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer is running application-specific client software to enable the computer to access the information from the legacy system [column 6 <lines 51-63>], but does not explicitly disclose that enabling the computer access to the legacy information comprising causing a browser to be launched at the computer to direct communications from the computer to the intranet, and wherein the browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client software being minimized or hidden behind the active window.

Devine discloses a system running application-specific client software comprising a causing a browser to be launched at the computer to direct communications from the computer to the intranet [column 12 <lines 28-31> | column 13 <lines 62-67>], and wherein the browser is displayed at the computer as an active window with the application-specific client

software being minimized or hidden behind the active window [Figure 2 <items 12, 14> | column 7 <lines 1-20> where: the backplane is comparable to the application-specific client software]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate all of Devine's browser and application-specific software functionality into Willis' system and software to allow the client to utilize their own browser to connect to an intranet, thereby limiting the need for training and support as the client already is familiar with his browser [Devine – column 2 <lines 11-26>].

27> As to claim 9, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses the system of claim 8, wherein the computer is logged onto the systems interface using the application-specific client software, and wherein, following the directing, the computer remains logged onto the systems interface and the application-specific client software remains an active application [column 6 <lines 51-63> | column 7 <lines 6-13> where: the GUI layer is comparable to application-specific client software].

28> As to claim 12, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier does disclose user input [column 6 <lines 51-63>] but does not explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software key by the user. Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7 <lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

29> Claims 18 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Willis, Fortier, Zhang and Kelley, in further view of Devine.

30> As to claim 18, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier does discloses a method of claim 16, a user input [column 6 <lines 51-63>] but does not explicitly state that said input comprises engagement of a software key by the user. Devine discloses user input as engagement of a software key by the user [column 7 <lines 64-67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to infer that Willis' GUI layer would have had icons or keys available for engagement to the user to allow the user to access the various functionality of the GUI, as taught by Devine.

31> As to claim 20, Willis as modified by Zhang and Fortier discloses displaying a technician interface [column 3 <lines 64-65> | column 6 <lines 52-63>] but does not specifically state displaying a technician home page corresponding to the separate network address.

Devine teaches displaying a technician home page corresponding to the separate network address [Figure 3 | column 7 <lines 21-34> | column 8 <lines 17-30>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Devine's home page functionality into Willis' technician interface to obtain the advantage of establishing secure TCP messaging sessions by utilizing a browser to access data.

32> As to claim 21, Willis as modified by Zhang, Devine and Fortier discloses the method of claim 20, further comprising the step of retrieving local information from the intranet, the

local information comprising one or more of: cross-box locations, pricing information, service information cable records, and plat records [column 1 <lines 32-53> | column 3 <lines 34-41>].

33> As to claim 22, Willis as modified by Zhang, Devine and Fortier discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising the step of returning to the systems interface [Figure 1 | column 5 <lines 24-36>].

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

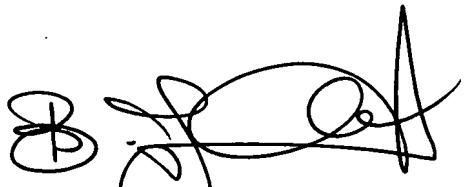
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is 571.272.3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday [8:30 AM to 4:30 PM].

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DC



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11/7/17